

NOTES ON WILD  
LIFE IN HONGKONG  
AND SOUTH CHINA.  
By the Rev. G. A.  
RUFFORD, M.A.  
To be had at the  
"China Mail" Office.  
Part I and Part 2  
Price \$1.00.

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No. 16,186

號四廿月三年五十五百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1915.

卯乙亥歲年四國民華中

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PILSENER BEER.

"WHEN TWO OR THREE."

A Battlefield Incident.

CHARACTERS.  
Minister.—A Scottish Corporal.  
Congregation.—Three privates.  
Choir.—All Four (minor key).  
Intruder.—A German Officer.

SCENE.  
Left in a Belgian House. Traffic  
reging in the street; houses burning.

"In all three of our tribulation, in  
the hour of death, and at the Day of  
Judgment."—Church of England  
Litany.

There had been a sharp engagement,  
and the British troops holding a village  
had been hurriedly forced by great  
masses of the enemy to retire. In the  
confusion three Scottish privates and a  
corporal were cut off in the streets, so  
they bucked into the first open door they  
came to. The occupants had fled, and  
they made their way up a long stair-  
case, intending to find the roof and  
watch events from there. But it ended  
in an empty loft, where there was only  
a skylight beyond their reach.

"Better lie low for a while," sug-  
gested the corporal as they stood listen-  
ing to the terrible sounds outside. The  
Germans were evidently burning, looting  
and killing. Now and again they heard  
screams and the discharge of rifles some-  
times an explosion would shake the build-  
ing while the small of burning wood pen-  
etrated to their retreat. This went on  
for hours. The soldiers knew they would  
be discovered sooner or later, and ex-  
pected no mercy.

Suddenly the corporal said: "Lads,  
it's time for church service; let's hear  
his service here; it may be our last."  
The soldiers looked a little astonished,  
but they piled their rifles in a corner  
and came and stood at attention. The  
corporal took out a small Testament from  
his breast pocket and turned over the  
pages. "Canna we sing something first?  
Try ye're hand at the 23rd Psalm.  
Quiet now—very quiet."

Yes, though I walk in death's dark vale,  
Yet will I fear none ill;  
For Thou art with me; and Thy rod  
And staff me comfort still.  
There wasn't much melody about the  
tune, but the words came from the heart.  
"IN ALL TIMES OF OUR TRIBULATION."  
Then the corporal began:

Fear not them which kill the body,  
but are not able to kill the soul; but  
rather fear him which is able to destroy  
both soul and body in hell. And now two  
sparrows sold for a farthing? And one  
of them shall not fall on the ground with-  
out your Father knows. But the very  
hairs of your head are all numbered.  
Fear not, therefore, ye are of more value  
than many sparrows.

As he read there were loud shouts  
below; doors banged, and glass was  
smashed. But he went on:

He that toucheth his life shall lose it;  
and he that loseth his life for My sake  
shall find it.

He ended, and his grave face took on  
a wry smile. "I'm no'a guide hand at  
this job," he said, "but we must finish  
it off. Let us pray."

The corporal stood, with the book in  
his hand, and the others knelt and bowed  
their heads. A little haltingly, but very  
simply, he committed their way to God  
and asked for strength to meet their  
coming fate like men. While he prayed,  
a heavy hand thrust open the door and  
they heard an exultant exclamation and  
then a tramp of surprise. Not a man  
moved, and the corporal went calmly on.

After a pause he began, with great  
reverence, to repeat the Lord's Prayer.  
That a German officer or private was  
standing there they realized; they did  
not see, but they felt, what was taking  
place. They heard the click of his heels,  
and they knew that he also was standing  
at attention. For a moment the suspense  
lasted, and then came the soft closing of  
the door and his footsteps dying away.  
The tumult in the house gradually ceased,  
and soon afterwards the storm of war  
retreated like the ebb of the tide. At  
dusk the four men ventured forth, and  
by making a wide detour worked round  
the flank of the enemy and reached the  
British outposts in safety.—United Press  
Church "Record."

FOR a good cold meal in Cart or  
Table d'Hôte, Wine & Liquors  
the best. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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J. O. SOPIESS, Manager.

## THE HONGKONG & WHAMPÖA DOCK CO., LTD.

### NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEET-  
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be  
held in the Office of the Company, 2  
Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road,  
Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, 31st March,  
at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of  
receiving the Report of the Directors and  
Statement of Accounts for the year ending  
31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from the 24th to  
31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GEO. A. CALDWELL,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 17, 1915.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH MEETING OF  
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company  
will be held at the Company's Office,  
No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria,  
on THURSDAY, the 25th March,  
1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the  
purpose of receiving a Statement of  
Accounts and the Report of the Directors  
for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from the 13th  
to the 25th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
C. PEMBERTON,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 4, 1915.

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFAC- TURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE 31ST ORDINARY ANNUAL  
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS  
in the above COMPANY will be held at  
the COMPANY'S OFFICE, 87, GEORGE'S  
BUILDING, 6, CONNAUGHT ROAD, VICTORIA,  
on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1915,  
at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of  
receiving a Statement of Accounts and the  
Report of the General Managers for the  
year ending 31st December, 1914, and  
electing a Consulting Committee and  
Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COM-  
PANY will be CLOSED from MONDAY,  
the 29th March to WEDNESDAY, the  
31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.  
General Managers.

Hongkong, March 16, 1915.

## WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY K. KUBOTA.

The first (1913) edition is already issued.

BIOGRAPHIES of over 5,000 people  
who are well-known in society and  
several hundred foreigners associated with  
Japan appear in the book. Quite new  
materials and accurate sketches, both being  
entirely free from prejudices.

Many portraits are inserted. The book  
contains over 1,400 pages.

The price is ¥5 (12/-) or \$3 per copy.  
Orders for the book should be accompanied  
by payment.

Subscribers for the second annual edition  
of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed a  
reduction of one yen.

The registered postage is 18 cents to Korea  
and China 40 cents and to Europe & America  
70 cents or 35 cents.

It is a Good Advertising Medium.

Many influential papers of the world  
noticed this work in the highest terms.

For example, The Daily Mail says:—  
Yet another "Who's Who" and this  
time from Japan! The reader is apt at  
first to regard it as a curiosity, as a sign  
that the East has now become Western  
practically almost to the last detail. But  
"Who's Who in Japan" is far more than  
a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful  
reference book. It is printed in English  
and contains brief biographies, on the  
accepted model of prominent men in Japan.  
Mr. Kubota is a skillful editor and has done  
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## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE

### WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

### NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.00

p.m. every half hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of

an hour.

### SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

### NIGHT CARS—on Week Days.

8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.00

p.m. every half hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of

an hour.

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Hongkong, September 4, 1912.

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No. 1 Tea 95 cts. per lb. Fookchow Buds 80 cts. per lb.  
Our own Special Blend of India & China Teas  
85 cts. per lb.  
Roasted & Ground daily the best Java Coffee  
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For absolutely the best Cup of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa; also Scones, Cakes &c.  
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5,000 Feet Above Sea Level—Mean Temperature, 65°

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Eight Hours From Manila, Rail or Auto

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### AND

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Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms,  
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FIRST CLASS AND (P.T.O.) HOTEL, most central location within  
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**Portland Cement**

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A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND  
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WONG PING WA, Manager.

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Medical Magazine, March, 1912

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SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.  
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Moderate Price

A Natural  
Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due  
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism  
and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil  
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease  
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once  
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with  
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches  
and pains, is the result.

ENO'S  
FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease  
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It  
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new  
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy  
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole  
digestive tract.

It may be safely taken, at any time by young  
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It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea  
by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping  
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EVERY BUG

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Powder  
is the only  
insecticide  
which kills  
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in the house  
and garden.

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IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE ASSETS OF  
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COMPANY, LTD.,

and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

## TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

1.—Authorized Capital £5,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £2,500,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,437,600

II.—Funds—  
1.—Life & Annuity Funds—£3,889,114  
Sinking Fund Account—£8,613

Revenue Fire Branch—2,567,156  
Life and Annuity—1,973,589

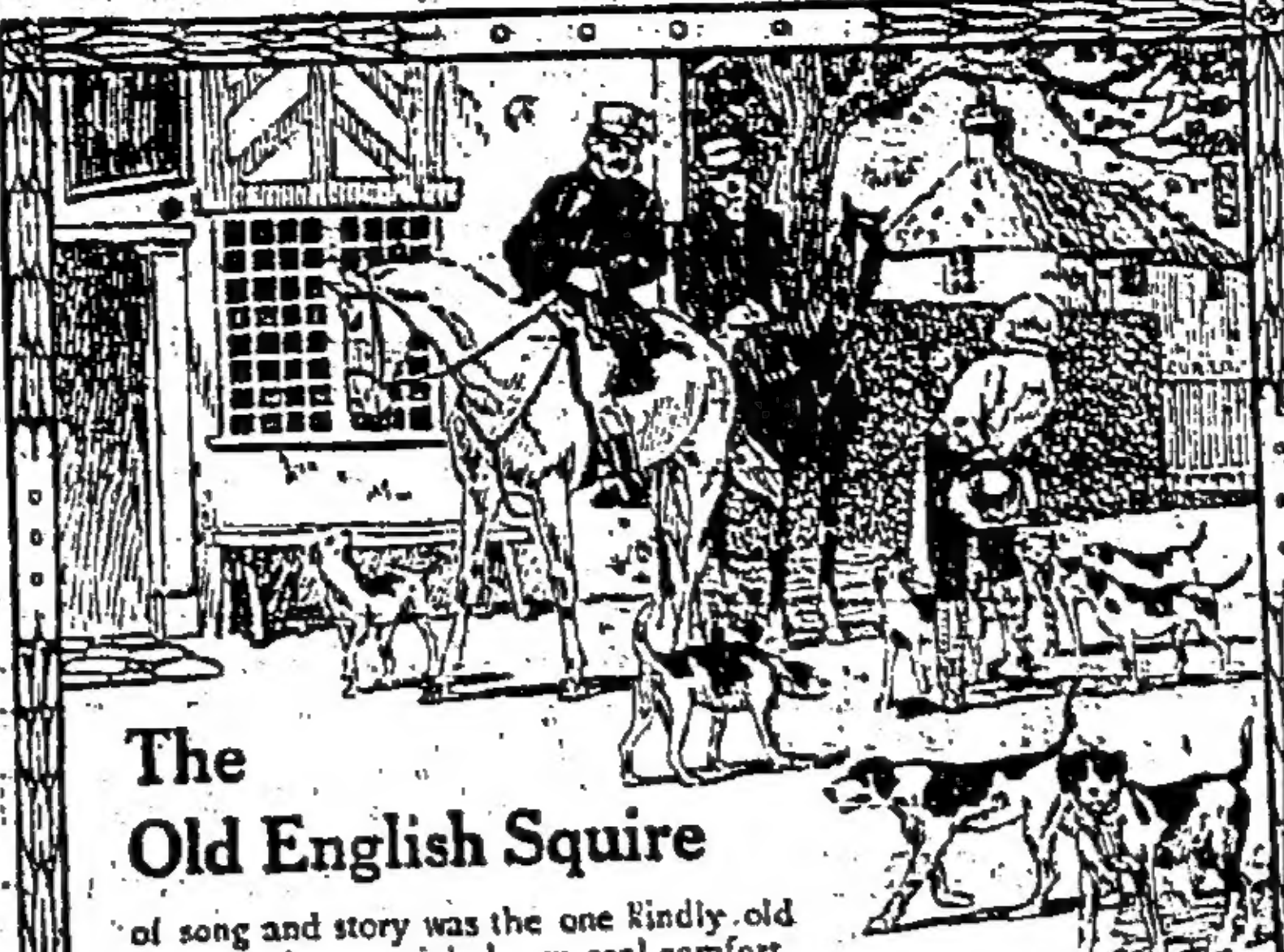
Revenue Marine Department—368,629  
Other Receipts—450,193

Revenue Fire Branch—2,567,156  
Life and Annuity—1,973,589

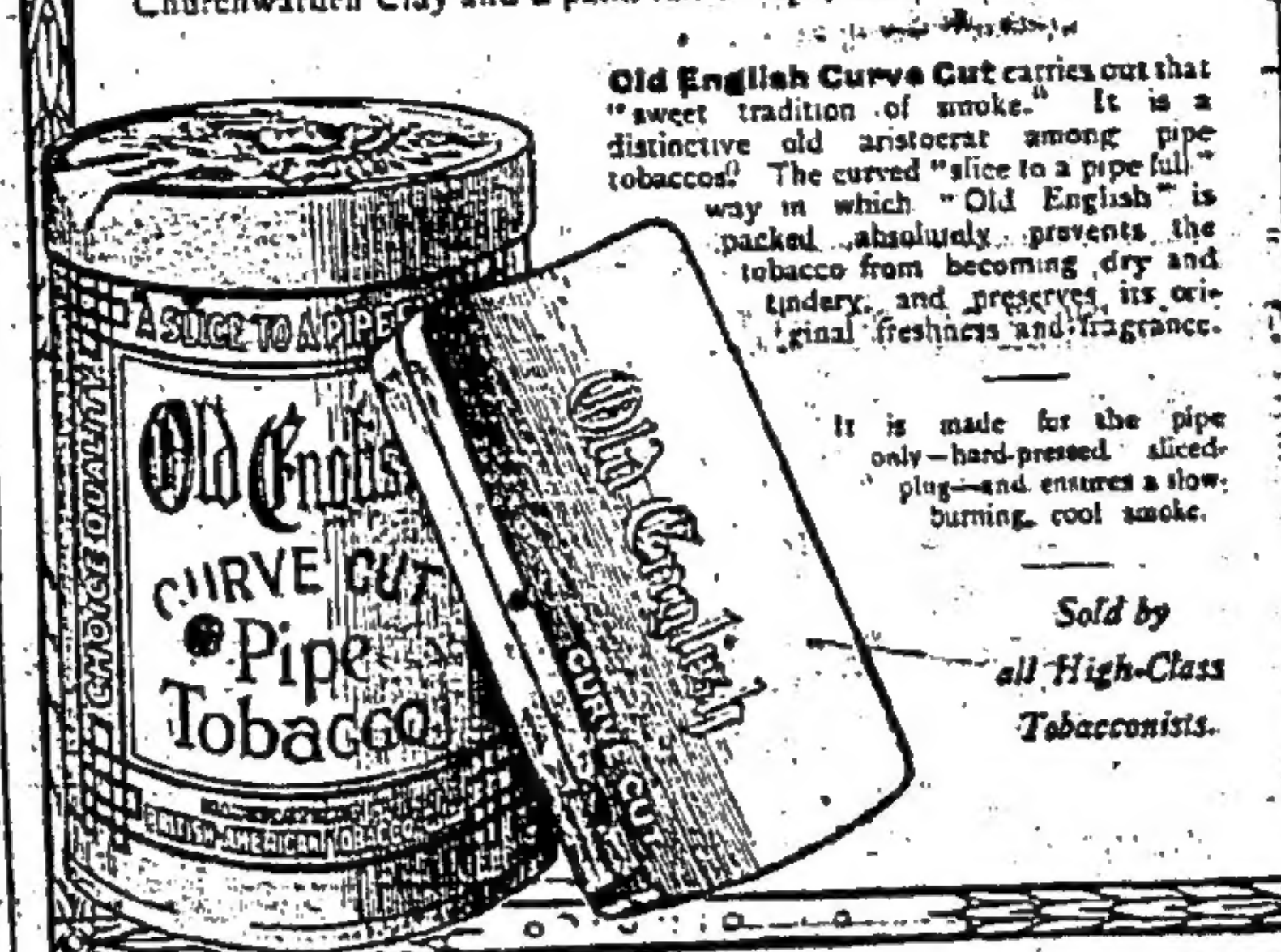
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Life and Annuity—1,973,589

Revenue Marine Department—368,629  
Other Receipts—450,193

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of song and story was the one kindly old  
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A generous item in his daily joys was a cool  
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Old English Squire Cut comes out that  
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packed, absolutely prevents the  
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tender, and preserves its ori-  
ginal freshness and fragrance.

It is made for the pipe  
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burning, cool smoke.

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all High-Class  
Tobacconists.

## RUSHING THE TRENCHES

"EYE-WITNESS" ON BRITISH  
BRAVERY.

## Infantry's Superiority.

The following descriptive account,  
which has been communicated by an  
eye-witness present with General Head-  
quarters, continues and supplements the  
narrative published on the 14th instant  
of the movements of the British force  
and the French armies in immediate  
touch with it.

Feb. 16.

On Thursday, the 11th, and Friday,  
the 12th, the lack of serious action on  
our front continued. There was on both  
days a certain amount of shelling of  
points near the centre of our line, and  
on the right our trench mortars did con-  
siderable execution on Friday.

On Saturday our guns on the right  
registered several hits on a bridge, and  
our line on the east of Givenchy was  
pushed forward somewhat, to a more  
favourable position. On the extreme  
right our guns and infantry co-operated  
in an advance made by the French. The  
German guns were more active than  
usual against our centre and left.

On Sunday, the 14th, the German  
guns maintained a heavy fire along the  
greater part of our front. About seven  
a.m. the enemy attacked our line a  
little to the south of the Tyne-Comines  
Canal, and carried a short length of  
trench. This slight success encouraged  
them to make a second attack about  
three p.m. on the trenches to the south  
of their first objective. Here, too, they  
captured a small portion of our line, but  
in the night of the 14th-15th a counter-  
attack was organised, and the enemy  
was driven out of all the trenches cap-  
tured in the second assault, though he  
still retained possession of a trench about  
eighty yards in length which had been  
captured in the morning.

In this fighting we took thirteen pri-  
soners, most of whom belonged to the  
1014 Class, and appear to have only just  
arrived in the field. During the follow-  
ing night, that of the 15th-16th, another  
counter-attack took place, and we re-  
gained the whole of our line.

Nothing of importance occurred dur-  
ing the day of the 16th. Our heavy  
artillery made some good shooting on  
the right; one shell landed full in a  
trench, and is believed to have de-  
stroyed some fifty yards of it.

Some further details of the recent  
fighting in the La Bassée area are now  
available.

## DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

It will be remembered that on Feb.  
1, after recapturing a trench which the  
Germans had taken from us a few hours  
before, we gained, by successive attacks,  
two posts on the canal bank. As a  
matter of fact, one of these had been  
taken from us a short time before, and  
was not a German post as stated in the  
letter of Feb. 2. In the first rush, on  
the morning work one of those unfor-  
tunate but dramatic incidents occurred  
which often imperil even the best-laid  
schemes. As the attacking party was on  
the point of rushing forward, just at  
the moment when delay might have been  
fatal, for it might just have given the  
enemy, who were much shaken by our  
artillery fire, time to recover, a man  
dropped a box of hand-grenades, some  
of which detonated.

For one instant there was bewilder-  
ment and some hesitation, no one quite  
knowing what had happened. For-  
tunately the officer who was leading the  
storming party rushed ahead, and his  
men followed him, and carried the en-  
emy's position at the point of the bayonet  
with very slight loss. After this the  
Germans were kept on the run. Our  
support came up, and passing through  
the first line holding the recovered  
trench, rushed the next post, then the

party which had made the original  
assault advanced through these again  
and captured the second post.

During this fight one of our men show-  
ed the most conspicuous gallantry.  
Charging ahead of his comrades, he took  
up his position on a mound, and shot  
several of the fleeing Germans at point  
blank range as they ran past him. He  
then ran on up to a barricade, where  
two of the enemy were manning a ma-  
chine gun, and kept them in play until  
the rest of our men came up and cap-  
tured it.

In this quarter our infantry have  
gained an ascendancy over the enemy,  
which was well shown in the next series  
of encounters which took place among  
the brickstacks on the 6th. During the  
bombardment previous to the assault  
the Germans took refuge underground  
in their dug-outs, and our assault was  
so well timed, and so sudden, that when  
they emerged from their burrows they  
found our infantry on top of them. The  
result was never in doubt. Those who  
showed fight were at once bayoneted;  
but many recognising the hopelessness of  
resistance threw away their arms and  
suffered, some crying for mercy, and  
offering their watches, money, cigars, or  
fruit in order to buy their lives.

RAYONET AT THE TELEPHONE.  
One German officer was bayoneted as  
he was telephoning—presumably for re-  
inforcements, and four Germans were  
killed by one of our men who was armed  
only with a shovel, as they were trying  
to escape past him down a trench.

Amongst the spoils of war captured was  
a large amount of dum-dum ammunition,  
and many cartridges in which the bullets  
had been reversed, with their bases out-  
wards. It is stated that when charging  
forward in this attack our stormers main-  
tained their dressing almost as if on  
parade.

In spite of disclaimers that the Ger-  
man activity on the Kaiser's birthday  
had no connection with that event,  
some people in Germany were evidently  
led to expect great successes on that  
anniversary. Here is a letter, dated  
Jan. 25, which was found on a prisoner:

"It appears that for the Kaiser's  
birthday there is going to be a great  
attack. All the aeroplanes and all the  
Zeppelins will be let loose against France.  
On the one hand the engineers will do  
their utmost, and on the other hand  
the artillery, and then a tremendous  
assault. Thus along the whole line the  
French will be 'downed.' You must  
write to us if this is true. Lie down  
in your trenches, and do not put your  
head above the parapet; it will only be  
a target for the enemy."

The following shows what the war  
means to the poor in Germany:

3/1/15. Everything has risen and  
is frightfully expensive. The roasting  
of live stock is very difficult, as people  
have been forced to declare all their

stocks of fodder. The same applies to  
corn and other cereals. . . . We are  
organising ourselves for a long war.  
But it is not over by the  
spring, it will mean real misery for us.  
12/1/15. Here in Germany it is  
just as if there were a famine. . . .  
Food is fearfully dear, and the lack  
of hands is making itself very much  
felt.

Another extract tells of the culling up  
of the older classes of the Landsturm:  
I must give you the sad news that  
my father has been called to the  
Landsturm on Jan. 10. He has been  
declared fit for service. Of the five  
who were called out for examination  
three have safely returned here.

That repeated references to the rise  
in prices and the scarcity of foodstuffs  
is significant, for it is a feature which  
has only recently made its appearance.

AMAZING RESCUE FROM  
UPTURNED STEAMER.

## Hole Cut Through Hull.

## OXYGEN AND A BLOWPIPE.

Aberdeen, Feb. 7.  
A remarkable rescue, the story of which  
reads like a piece of fiction, was effected at  
Peterhead yesterday. That part of the  
Scottish coast has a sinister reputation  
amongst seafarers. Our Navy men know  
it well. It is the most easterly point in the  
British Isles, and round the corner lies the  
Moray Firth, affording shelter from the  
"sou-easter," the most dangerous of all  
gales on the northern shores.

Yesterday morning's storm was the  
worst for many a day. A south-easterly  
gale sprang up on Friday night, and by  
the early hours of next morning the  
conditions were of the wildest description.  
A salvage craft, the Salvor No. 1, belong-  
ing to a Hull firm, was on its way to the  
Humber from the north of Ireland, when  
a severe weather sent it into Peterhead.  
There is a harbour of refuge, and it lay  
safely in the shelter of the breakwater  
until nearly seven o'clock, when daylight  
had begun to creep in.

The anchors may have begun to drag,  
but whatever the reason, the master  
evidently decided that there was danger  
in remaining where he was, and he en-  
deavoured to put out to the open sea. As  
the little craft slowly headed seaward  
immense breakers swept down upon her.

TURNED TURTLE.  
The first carried her a considerable dis-  
tance across the bar, the second engulfed  
and almost captured her, and the third  
saw her doom, the ship turning turtle  
and sinking. The waves washed the craft  
keel up on to a reef of rocks at the other  
side of the bay, about 300 yards from the  
land.

All this happened in a few minutes, and  
with no sign of life about the craft, the  
watchers on shore assumed that the crew  
had been thrown into the sea or carried  
overboard by the mountainous breakers.  
Shortly before eight o'clock, however, a  
hand was detected waving from the fore-  
pothole on the port side of the upturned  
ship, which was facing the beach. The  
pothole was only a few inches in diameter,  
and only visible occasionally in the surging  
surf. It seemed impossible to rescue the  
prisoner, but Francis McRobbie, a  
young helmsman, who has had con-  
siderable experience of mechanics and  
gases in America, thought an attempt  
might be made to cut through the iron hull  
by the use of the blowpipe.

## AGAINST TIME AND TIDE.

He accordingly got two cylinders, one of  
oxygen and the other of acetylene, and,  
standing almost neck deep in the water for  
an hour, made an opening some twenty  
inches square through the two inch steel  
plate, and ultimately effected a rescue,  
which is probably without a parallel. It  
was the ship's cook, E. J. E. Riches, sail-  
ing from Yarmouth, who owed his life to  
this ingenious and skilful blacksmith.

A great crowd had gathered opposite the  
scene, and followed the operations of Mc-  
Robbie and his assistants with intense  
interest. It was a fight against both time  
and tide, for the sea was rising. When  
the poor fellow was hauled into the light  
of day cheer upon cheer was raised, and  
rescued and rescued were the heroes of the  
hour. Riches was, as may be imagined, in  
a dazed and weak state, and some time  
elapsed before he was able to make any  
statement except that he believed he was  
the only one of the crew of seven who was  
below when disaster overtook the ship.

To-day he had completely recovered, and  
this afternoon told the story of his terrible  
experience. "I don't know exactly what  
occurred. I was down below cooking in  
the fore-cabin. I felt a tremendous surge  
strike the boat, then everything went  
topsy-turvy. I was knocked from end to  
end of the fore-cabin, and found the floor  
where the ceiling should be. I could not  
get out. I did not know what to do, and  
within a couple of seconds the boat was  
grating on the rocks inshore. We had  
turned over so quickly that plenty of air  
was left in the fore-cabin, so that even if I  
was imprisoned for a good many hours I still  
had enough oxygen to keep me going.

## TAPPING OF THE HULL.

"As the boat lifted to the swell I could  
see the light through one of the potholes,  
and I put out my hand and waved it.  
Every minute or so the boat dipped beneath  
the water. This went on for three hours.  
I was dazed, and practically groping for  
my way out. I heard tapping outside the hull  
of the boat. Then someone spoke through  
the pothole. The voice said, 'Where will  
I cut open the hull?' I indicated this to  
him, showing him how to keep clear of the  
stanchions. It seemed hours before I knew  
anything else. There were fumes of acety-  
lene gas blown into the vessel, and then  
someone gripped me by the neck and pulled  
me out of the dark dungeon of the hull,  
where for a time death seemed to be my  
only hope of release."

Mr. McRobbie, the rescuer, is very  
modest about his part, and said that when  
he saw the man's hand he realised that  
with the appliances he was acquainted with  
there was a fair chance of saving his life.  
At all events, he thought it was worth  
making the attempt; all he would say was  
that he was glad his effort had succeeded.—  
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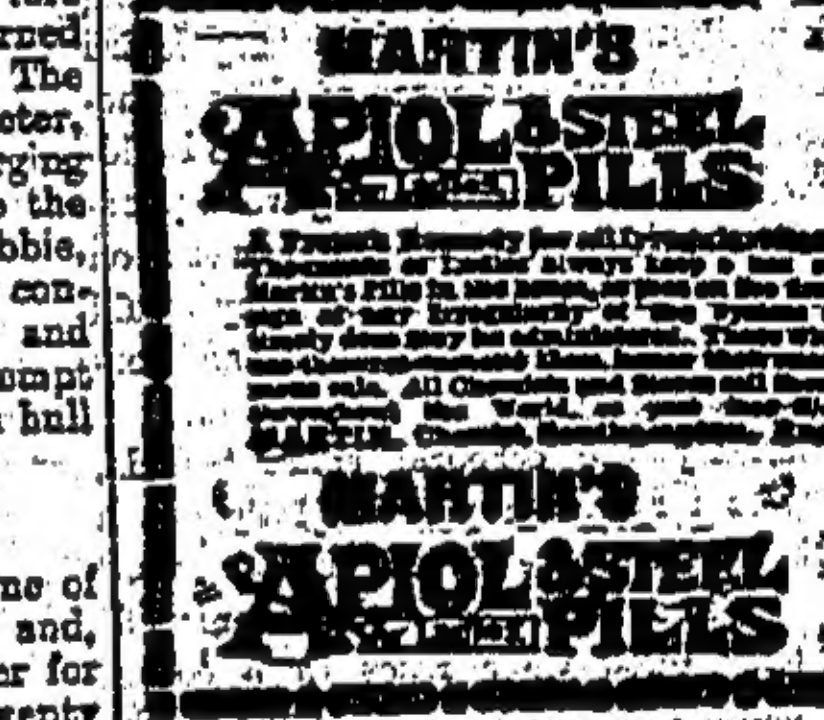
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### THE DIARY.

#### MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Lady Day.  
No. 2.—China Fire Insurance Co's. Meeting.

#### General Memoranda.

**Friday, March 26.**—**Setting Day.**—H.K. Stock Exchange. Annual Inspection of H.K. Police Force by H.E. the Governor.  
**1.30 p.m.**—Stephan's College Athletic Sports at Happy Valley.  
**2.30 p.m.**—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
**Saturday, March 27.**—**Yacht Races** in Aid of Belgian Relief Fund.  
**Sunday, March 28.**—**Palms Sunday.**  
**Monday, March 29.**—**2.30 p.m.**—Auction of Household Furniture etc., at 11, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.  
**Wednesday, March 31.**—**Prince Henry's Birthday (1900).**  
**11 a.m.**—Drawing of Licences at Hongkong Club.  
**11 a.m.**—H.K. & W. Dock Co's. Meeting.  
**Noon.**—Hongkong Rope Co's. Meeting.  
**1.55 p.m.**—Full Moon.  
**Thursday, April 1.**—**2.30 p.m.**—Auction of Teakwood and Blackwood Furniture etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
**Friday, April 2.**—**Good Friday, Public Holiday.**  
**Sunday, April 4.**—**Easter Sunday.**  
**Monday, April 5.**—**Easter Monday, Public Holiday.**  
**Thursday, April 8.**—**King of Belgium's Birthday (1878).**  
**Monday, April 19.**—**Noon.**—H.K. Schools' Athletic Sports.

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Hongkong, July 22, 1915.

in a great war, that they were able to swagger about in the intolerable manner that they, through their Kaiser, were wont to do for years previous to the outbreak of the conflict. As Sir Edward Grey pointed out "Europe must be free to live not menaced by continual talk of Supreme War Lords, slinging armour, rattling the sword in the scabbard, and the continual invoking of Heaven as an accomplice of Germany." Europe had had more than enough of such ridiculous bombast on the part of the Kaiser and the unanimity with which those directing affairs were supported by their respective fellow-countrymen clearly proved that such was the case. Germany was recognised universally as a menace to the peace and to the civilization of Europe and as such had to be met with a strong front and a steady determination. Long before now the Germans have realised that they have very much overstepped the mark in their pretensions and their arrogance, in their absurd belief in themselves and in their equally absurd under-estimation of other European nations. To-day, do they think that Great Britain and France are "decadent" or that the Russians are an unwieldy mass? The stupid simplicity and conceit of the Teuton is appalling, for even to-day he deludes himself that the ultimate issue will be in his favour! None better than the Allies know that the task of overthrowing a bellicose nation thoroughly prepared for war is a gigantic undertaking, but they are as certain of their success as they are that never again will they tolerate such a menace as Germany has been for so long to European peace. The hegemony that Germany, probed on and deluded by the Prussians, aspires to foist on to the rest of Europe is an impossible undertaking in these days, when nations, small or large, are more than ever tenacious of their individual rights. The barbarous and autocratic ideals that Germany has been cherishing—ideals based upon events of a different Europe and indeed of a different world—must and shall be overcome even though it calls for the greatest effort on the part of the Allies. Not until Germany is made to realise this; is humble again; to be a menace to Europe, not until Belgium is restored to her country and properly compensated for her barbarous invaders, shall the Allies swerve from their determination to complete the task they have set themselves and which they are thoroughly well-qualified to accomplish.

**BIRTH.**  
HARTLEY.—On the 22nd March, at the Government Civil Hospital, to Dr and Mrs HARTLEY, a son.

**The China Mail**

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1915.

### GERMANY'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

It may seem somewhat belated to dwell on the point that upon Germany and Germany alone rests the responsibility for the war. This is universally conceded except among the Germans and their supporters, who have arrogantly deluded themselves that the world would benefit by the spread of pan-Germanic ideas. In the able speech which Sir Edward Grey delivered on Monday—(a telegraphic summary of which we published in yesterday's issue)—Germany's real "ideals" are admirably set forth, as is also Germany's crime in bringing about the war. Sir Edward Grey, speaking with all the authority of his great position, does not hesitate to place the entire blame upon Germany. To-day, as at the outset of the conflict, he is fully convinced that Germany and Germany alone is responsible. He recalls the fact that when the conflict actually broke out Germany refused to participate in a conference suggested by himself and to which all the Powers, Austria included, were willing should be held. Germany alone declined to take part. To the Germans who had for years been preparing for a European war the opportunity of the dispute between Austria and Serbia seemed too favourable to let slip. They were determined to embark on war, even at the risk of causing a European catastrophe. Even Germany could not but see that Great Britain in proposing such a conference was actuated by no other motive than to preserve the peace of Europe. Not for that, however, had Germany been preparing for war with a completeness that has since been revealed, and which was never fully suspected. Germany was displeased with the size and importance of her territorial possessions, was disappointed with her comparative failure as a coloniser, and, above all, was envious of Great Britain's possessions and of her great success beyond the seas. With an arrogance that is peculiar to the Prussian and evidently admired by other Germans and their deluded followers Germany aspired to world-wide domination, for the attainment of which she was prepared to plunge Europe into war. The German ideal was and perhaps still is that "the Germans are a superior people, to whom all things are lawful, in securing power and against whom any resistance is unlawful." Such profound bombast could, of course, not be tolerated by high-spirited nations and it clearly shows how little the Germans, in their folly, understood the true character of the British, French, and Russians, to say nothing of the Belgians and Serbians, when they had the famous folly to conclude that they could impose their will upon them. The Germans apparently believed that because they were a nation in arms, ready to embark

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Volunteer and Reserve Orders will be found on the back page.

Mr. Joseph Holt, the Liverpool shipowner, has offered £30,000 to each of the next four British ships that sink German submarines.

Our Scottish correspondent reports the launch of the new P. and O. steamer "Kashmir" by Messrs Caird and Co., Greenock, recently.

The "Suwa Maru," for Marseilles and London via port, will sail on Thursday the 25th inst. at noon, and on the 26th inst. as previously announced.

The total output of the Kailash Mining Administration's mines for the week ending March 13 amounted to 63,381.62 tons and the sales during the period to 54,426.34 tons.

A Chinese employed at Messrs Lane, Crawford and Co.'s store was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with stealing a quantity of goods valued at \$45. Mr. Crawford prosecuted, and after hearing the evidence, defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Since the amendment of the port regulations the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company has been able to resume its week-end service to Canton, a convenience which will doubtless be much appreciated by the public. The boat leaves Hongkong at 11 p.m. on Saturday and Canton on Sunday at noon.

The Bishop of Victoria will give a course of addresses in his private Chapel at St. Paul's College in Holy Week at 5.30 p.m.—Monday, 29th inst., The Tears of Christ; Tuesday, 30th inst., The Last Supper; Wednesday, 31st inst., The Sinners of Christ; Thursday April 1st, The Courage of Christ.

Referring to the sale of the s.s. Rubi and Zafro to Andrew Wall and Co., a Manila contemporary says—"Captain James Miller is to retain command of the Rubi. As the vessels are to fly the American flag, the voyage to Great Britain is believed that complications will set in should the vessels be attacked by German ships or mines."

Messrs Lloyd, Matheson and Carruth, of London and Liverpool, in their report dated Feb. 11 state regarding China tea—"There has been rather more enquiry for Monings over 1s. per lb., and several lots have been sold up to 1s. 2d. per lb., also a few of the finer grades. Common Congous are very scarce, and there is little about on the market at 8d. per lb."

While watching a Chinese conjurer at the Chinese Recreation ground, two sailors from Shanghai were hustled by members of the light fluted fraternity. One sailor felt a tug at his pocket and glancing about saw his watch in the hand of a Chinese. The man was seized and the watch was taken. The man was arrested and being charged before Mr. Wood this morning, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Before Mr. Hazell at the Magistracy this morning a Chinese was arrested for stealing wood from a local ship yard. When charged, he said he wanted to return to his native country but had no money with which to pay his fare. He accordingly stole the wood in the hope that he would be helped and thereby make the trip gratis. Defendant was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and recommended for banishment on his discharge from jail.

### SANITARY BOARD.

#### NUMEROUS FLOODING APPLICATIONS.

In addition to the discussion on Mr. Golding's motion at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, on the question of the cleansing of side channels and swamps in Tim Chai Tai, (reported in last night's "China Mail"), the Board also considered a long list of applications to erect water closets.

In regard to an application to erect two water closets at No. 11 Queen's Road Central (Mercantile Bank) Lt. Col. Gordon Hall mentioned: "Would it not be better to hold all these cases over until the subject of W.O. is settled?"

Dr. Fitzwilliams and Mr. Golding mentioned "Grant" while the Hon. Mr. Hewitt wrote: "I presume that they are for the use of Europeans?"

The request was granted provisionally. Permission was granted provisionally to erect a water closet at the Kowloon Dock it being considered that the case was independent of the general question.

An application to erect a water closet at 1 May Road was refused. Mr. Golding, Mr. Chan Kai Ming and Dr. Fitzwilliams mentioned "Grant" Lt. Col. Gordon Hall "Discussed" and Hon. Mr. Hewitt "Refused."

A similar application in regard to "The Firm" Magazine Gap Road, was also refused, the observations of the members being the same as in the foregoing application.

Application to erect twelve water closets in a block of buildings on a Kowloon Island lot in Hanou Road was adjourned. The Hon. Director of Public Works mentioned that in the case of erecting water closets in such cases, in the case of ordinary houses, one water closet for each house would suffice. It is not necessary to provide a water closet for each bedroom in a house.

### RUB IT IN.

A GOOD many people think rheumatism can not be cured without taking numerous medicines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm managed thoroughly into the skin has cured far more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

### ELECTRICAL GENERATING STATIONS IN CHINA.

Professor C. A. Middleton Smith, M.Sc., of Hongkong University, delivered a lecture on the above subject at a general meeting of the Hongkong Local Centre of the Institution of Electrical Engineers at the University yesterday evening.

Professor Middleton Smith treated his subject very fully and, in the course of his remarks, said—

One of the objects of founding this local section was to supply information about electrical engineering in China to engineers in Great Britain. It is difficult to find any complete records about this subject; and a few general remarks may therefore be excusable. It only because people in Britain, generally, do not fully understand what is meant by a non-industrial country.

It is now some twelve years ago that the writer first became interested in engineering work in China. Three young Chinese students from Shanghai, went to London, and, in the course of their College training there were many opportunities to discuss with them the state of affairs in their native land. It is, perhaps, not a very difficult task to train young Britons to become engineers, because the proceedings of every engineering institution teams with papers and advice upon the subject. There is also a very general idea as to the probable destiny of most of the students. But when Chinese young men appeared, the problem was a new one. What was to be their career? What was it necessary for them to know? Was it better to teach them about the working of the "tuppenny tube," the organisation of a large works, the design of high tension alternators, or how to apply electric power to workshops?

After a time a number of Chinese students passed through the Colleges and Universities in which the writer was employed, and, as is usual in such cases, after a time the Professors and Lecturers found it almost impossible to do anything else but to train the Chinese student in the same way as the Britisher. All of us, I am quite sure, felt uncomfortable about the Oriental students, for it seemed obvious that what would be useful to a youth going to a works in Birmingham or Manchester was unsuitable to one going to China.

Having thought a good deal about the matter in London, it was a disappointment to find, on arrival in China, how hopelessly ignorant it is possible to remain on such an important and interesting matter as the condition of a country in which about 400 million people live. One did not expect to find Canton like London, nor Shanghai like Liverpool, because, after all, one had the benefit of reading books on China and of attending places where rich men are brought on certain educational. It is interesting to the stage and picture English is spoken by the servants of the hotel and the hotel. But one did have the general impression that China was becoming like the kinetic West, and that a very large number of the Chinese were not only quite conversant with modern inventions, but were determined to introduce them into their own country. If indeed many of them had not already been introduced. The lines "better forty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay" were written in the days of our fathers, and Mr. H. G. Wells and others had taught us to expect that even the inhabitants of other planets nowadays know a great deal about applied science.

It was, therefore, perhaps excusable to expect to find cities like, let us say, Bath or Winchester, with a proper Oriental setting of brilliant sunshine and bizarre clothed inhabitants. But, as all of us resident in the Far East know quite well, we entered into an entirely new world when we took up our abode on here. Canton no more resembles Bath than a Dervish is like an Anglican bishop. The first great surprise was to find that China is a country which, for all practical purposes, is entirely devoid of roads. More than ninety-nine per cent. of the inhabitants are living under conditions which are the same as those which existed in China two thousand years ago. It is quite probable that ninety per cent. of the inhabitants of China have never heard of a steam engine, or a boat engine of any description. They have certainly not seen or heard of a Pelton wheel or a water turbine.

Of those who have seen an engine the very great majority have only glanced at the locomotive or marine steam engine. It is idle to speculate about the number of Chinese who have any idea of what is meant by the words "Electrical Power Station," but it is surely correct to say that 1/10th per cent. of the population. Possibly about ten per cent. of the people have seen the ordinary electric lamp and about one-tenth of that number have seen a gas lamp.

There are, for all practical purposes, only three methods of communication in China in which the work of the engineer is employed. They are (1) steamers traffic on the coast and up four or five rivers; (2) railways, the total length of which is now about equal to the mileage in Japan; (3) telegraphs, which are under Government control and which seem to be operated fairly successfully.

About sixteen months ago a most progressive Chinese, Mr. Kwok Yik Ting, discussed at great length with the writer the problem of electric supply in Canton and, but for the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Kwok, there would probably have been formulated by this time a comprehensive scheme for the extension of the electricity supply in Canton. It is to be sincerely hoped that the present Directors will go forward with some of the ideas of Mr. Kwok; they are particularly fortunate in having a progressive chief engineer who will certainly see that no scheme is properly carried out.

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(1) There is a great desire, among all classes of the Chinese to have electric light, and experience in and around Hongkong seems to prove that they are quite willing to use and pay for it, at even extravagant prices.

(2) The plants already installed are having an educational effect. It is nearly all cases extensions are contemplated.

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It is always very dangerous to attempt to forecast the future, but it would seem that the outlook is particularly good. The large number of Chinese students who are now being trained in Engineering work, will explain to their countrymen what is common practice in other countries; they will educate and influence many people to use electricity and they will explain to their friends and relatives the advantages to be gained by initiating supply schemes. Many of them should be able to find employment as agents, shall we say, technical contractors, or, later on, partners, with European firms in the East. They should be able to secure orders where Europeans cannot obtain an entrance.

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The question of standardisation of supply systems is much too large a matter to deal with in this paper, but it might well form the subject of a contribution to this local section later on. At present Hongkong has a supply system with 55 voltages, the use of which is not probable at the moment, but it is able to supply 6 phase 60 cycle motors. It is too much to hope that some effort will be made to obtain some uniformity in order that a stream of electrical goods may not have to keep every stock of the same article? It would be ideal if Hongkong, Kowloon, Canton, Macao and other places in South China used the same A. C. or D. C. systems. There seems to be a danger that, in the development of electricity, supply there will be many grooves arising out of sporadic efforts. This local section might use its influence to warn capitalists and engineers of the unfortunate experiences in the industrial parts of Great Britain because of the multiplicity of systems.

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### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

In the whole of China there are only three places in which modern industrialism is even attempted on any scale such as is common in towns of say 50,000 inhabitants in England. These places are Hongkong (a British Colony), Shanghai (a foreign settlement) and Hankow. In these places the work of the electrical engineer is very much in evidence. Only fair to add that these object lessons are viewed with great interest.

The engineer who visits Hongkong and Shanghai notices a very great contrast. The two outstanding features in Hongkong are the Public Works—especially the waterworks and the good roads—and the three large dockyards. In Shanghai the distinguishing features, are the enterprising electricity supply system and the numerous factories, such as cotton mills, etc. Shanghai has good roads, but the conditions there are much kinder than those in Hongkong for the settlement is very flat, while the Colony has a series of roads out of the face of the granite rock which forms the island. There are shipyards in Shanghai, but they are not so large as those in Hongkong. In the latter place, the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., the Taikeo Dockyard and Engineering Co. and the Royal Naval Dockyard probably employ about six hundred European managers, engineers, foremen, etc., and about seven thousand Chinese workmen, of various grades.

These three dockyards are well equipped with all modern machine tools, many of which are motor driven in accordance with the most approved modern practice. In the Taikeo Dockyard there is a large central power station containing 500 H.P. gas engines and D.C. Generators with a total capacity of 2,250 k.w. Diesel gas producers supply the fuel for the engines, but it should be mentioned that most of the coal used in Hongkong is brought from Japan. It is understood that the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. will abandon its steam driven central station which has a capacity of 500 k.w. and will take a "bulk supply" of electrical energy from the local supply company. The Dock Company has on order and will this year install 2-6 phase rotary converters (sixty cycle) of 350 k.w. capacity each. Current will be supplied from the China Light and Power Co. Hongkong Power Station. In the Naval Dockyard there is a central station with steam and Diesel engines.

In the Colony of Hongkong there are two public electricity supply companies. That which is on the island and supplies the city of Victoria has a station containing 2,000 k.w. Diesel engines and 400 k.w. steam engines and it is an open secret that a new steam turbine driven station is being planned. The existing station seems to have been placed in a most unsuitable site (it is on a ledge of rock some hundred feet above sea level) and although originally a steam engine station, it now employs Diesel engines. The present price of electrical energy as supplied by this company is 24 cents a unit for lighting and 7½ cents for power with a recent concession of 5 cents for power during certain hours. For the purposes of comparison in this paper the cost will be taken at 1d. and this means that the consumer in the city of Victoria, Hongkong, pays 6d. for lighting and 2½d. and 1½d. for power at this date.

There is also a separate generating station for supplying power to the tramway. This is steam driven. Probably it will disappear in time. The Hongkong University has its own central station installed largely for educational work with a total capacity of rather over 100 H.P. of gas, oil and steam engines, a steam turbine and a Pelton wheel. There are perhaps half a dozen smaller generating plants in the colony; mostly driven by gas engines with auction gas producers. Although coal gas is used for heating and lighting, the only engine in the Colony using coal gas (other than those at work in the local gas works) is a 15-H.P. Crossley installed in the University Power Station. The fuel costs, with this engine about nine cents per electrical unit generated.

In Kowloon, on the mainland portion of the colony of Hongkong, the China Light and Power Co. supply light and power. Their plant consists of 519 k.w. but 1,500 k.w. is to be installed this year. Near Kowloon (say 45 miles away) there is the Canton Electric Supply Co. It must be remembered that Canton is the most populous, and is usually regarded as the most progressive, city in China. There are well over a million inhabitants. The Canton Supply Co. uses steam and Diesel engines—it was originally a steam engine station—and its total capacity is 1,540 k.w. It is the general impression that the Canton engineers found it difficult to cope with the rapidly growing load. There seems to be no doubt whatever that the Chinese shop-keeper, and especially the Chinese restaurant keeper, is willing to pay high prices for electric light and he uses it in a most lavish fashion.

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# BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

### BOMBS DROPPED INTO RHEIMS.

### VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED NEAR BAGATELLE.

### PARIS ON THE ALERT FOR ZEPPELIN BOMBS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### BOMBS DROPPED ON RHEIMS.

LONDON, March 23, 4.45 a.m. A communiqué issued at Paris states: The enemy bombarded Rheims, and a German aviator dropped bombs into the city, hitting three civilians. We progressed in Champagne to the east of Hill 196. The Germans twice violently attacked near Bagatelle to re-capture lost ground. They were completely repulsed.

### MORE ZEPPELIN SCARES AT PARIS.

THE CITY IN DARKNESS.

LONDON, Mar. 23. A telegram from Paris reports that a Zeppelin dropped a bomb at Villers Coterets last night. The alarm was given in Paris where lights were extinguished at nine o'clock. People crowded in the streets despite Police warnings, but the Zeppelin did not arrive and lighting was restored.

LATER.

A second alarm was given at 11 p.m. Lights were extinguished on a report being received that two Zeppelins had been sighted in Oise, one proceeding towards Amiens and the other towards Compiègne.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

### THE DARDANELLES BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, March 22, 11.50 a.m. The Admiralty announces that unfavourable weather hindered operations at the Dardanelles and prevented damage to forts on 16th being ascertained. British casualties during bombardments were 61 killed, wounded and missing. The Admiral commanding has especially praised splendid behaviour of the French squadron.

### THE FALL OF PRZEMYSL.

### THE TSAR HONOURS THE SUCCESSFUL COMMANDERS.

LONDON, Mar. 23. In connection with the fall of Przemyśl, the Tsar has conferred the Second Class Order of St. George on the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army in the field, and the Third Class of the same Order on General Ivanov, Commander of the besieging Army. A communiqué prior to the surrender of the garrison mentions that a fierce artillery fire was maintained around the fortress. On Sunday night portions of the garrison again tried a sortie northwards, but were driven back within the circle of the forts with heavy loss.

(Havas Telegrams.)

### REICHACKERKOPF RETAKEN.

French stock now stands at 71 per cent. Yesterday the enemy bombarded Soissons Cathedral. At Eparges we repulsed violent counter-attacks. We re-took Reichackerkopf, which was lost yesterday. To-day in Argonne, near Bagatelle, we exploded three mines and carried a trench. Our artillery repulsed a furious attack, inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy.

### TURKS ATTACK AMERICAN MISSION.

The Turkish Consul Rahibey, leading 70 Askaris, attacked the American mission at Curmia, which is sheltering 15,000 Christian people. The Orthodox Bishop Marille and other fathers were outraged, and sustained bad treatment. The Mission has asked Russian troops for protection.

### WAR NEWS.

Speaking in Berlin at a meeting of the German League Club, Dr. Alexander Dietrich, director of the Wolff Agency, said that 1,000 German newspapers, 120 of them political, had been forced to cease publication owing to the war.

In future, buying or selling bread for money in Berlin will be prohibited. The authorities will issue red stamps to each individual for a certain quantity of bread, and only in exchange for these stamps will bread be supplied. Berlin is the first German city where such regulations have been made, but it is expected that similar regulations will apply to all German communities.

In becoming Captain A. E. W. Mason of the Manchester Regiment, the author of "The Four Feathers" and "The Wives of the Defence," is the first novelist dramatist of the front rank to take up a commission in the new Armies. Mr. Mason has sampled many kinds of adventure, but was will be a new experience, even for him.

More than a thousand women will be in full work every week till August to fulfil the contract for 2,000,000 pairs of Army socks which the Government has given to the Central Committee on

Women's Employment, which has been organized in connection with the Queen's Work for Women Fund.

### THE FAR EASTERN POSITION.

In the course of his speech in the Duma on 10th ult., M. Sazonov, the Russian Foreign Minister, dealt with many matters in a great speech. Referring to the Far East, M. Sazonov said the agreement signed in 1907 and 1910 with Japan had borne fruit during the present war, for Japan was with them. She had driven the Germans from the Pacific Ocean and had seized the German base of Kiaochow. Although Japan did not sign the agreement of August 23, yet since the Anglo-Japanese alliance contained an undertaking that a separate peace should not be concluded, therefore the German Government could not hope for peace with Japan before she had concluded peace with Great Britain, Russia, and France. Consequently, their relations with Japan gave them a firm friend. The demands addressed by Japan to China contain nothing contrary to our interests. As for Russia's Chinese interests, he could state their constant improvement. The preparations in regard to Mongolia, though slow, were friendly, and he hoped to be able to announce shortly the signature of a triple Russo-Chinese-Mongolian treaty, which, while safeguarding the interests of Russia, would not injure those of China.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

(Wah Tat Yat Po's Service.)

### CHING MING HOLIDAYS.

Peking, March 23. The Minister of Education has ordered the schools to give one week's leave to their pupils at the Ching Ming festival.

### BOYCOTTING CHINESE.

SHANGHAI, March 23. Chinese who went to Japanese shops in the Foochow Road to make purchases were prevented by fellow countrymen. The Japanese closed their shops.

### AN AMNESTY OFFICE.

The President intends to establish an amnesty office.

### JAPANESE BRIGADE ARRIVES.

A Japanese Brigade has arrived at Fengtien.

### MILITARY AWARDS.

By presidential mandate awards totalling \$20,000 have been given to military who assisted in the suppression of rebels in Kwangsi.

### SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

### THE PRESBYTERIAN INGENUITY.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 18.

It is almost 20 years since Principal Paton left University College in Dundee for the McGill College of Montreal, but it is evident from his volume of "Canadian Essays and Addresses" that he has lost none of the ingenuity of the notorious "perfidious ingenuities." He does not hesitate to submit to the cold criticism of his own countrymen. The New York Scots that "speaking figuratively, we Scotsmen in America are wearing the kilt all the time." Certainly the Learned Principal seems to do so. They had not only their Burns Clubs, their Caledonian Societies, the St. Andrew's festivals, he points out, "the tartan, the pipes, and heather, and grouse, and oatmeal porridge, and whisky." And then the Scottish type. "In all our assemblies you will find a goodly number of the representatives of this grave, serious, thoughtful, provident, kindly type of national character that has been evolved out of our Scottish past, with a curious blending of the Shorter Catechism and the multiplication table, the Barmecides and strong drink, often a 'bundle of contradictory qualities—greedy and generous, worldly and pious, practical and idealistic, judgment and open-minded." But many-sided, and there the Scotsman's strength lies. And so on, and such like, and a great deal more of it, until the Principal does not hide his Scottish descent under a bushel.

Every traveller knows that not the least interesting part of his travels is the new vision he gets of his own land and his own countrymen. Now that I am in Italy, and these the people. How one generalises, and compares, and contrasts, and never to the disadvantage of his own folk. Here is how Principal Peterson touches off our national characteristics. "Shrewdness and sagacity, the facility of acquiescence with a strong undercurrent of generosity, tenacity of purpose, which is sometimes mistaken for aggressiveness, power of adaptation to unfamiliar circumstances, and a passionate clinging to tradition: these seem to me amongst the main characteristics of our national genius. It is to qualities such as these—along with the power of making a little oatmeal go a long way—that our countrymen owe the position they have made for themselves in this and other lands."

### THE SCOT IN FRANCE.

The Rev. J. Thomson, Edinburgh, who is engaged in Y.M.C.A. work among the troops at one of the bases in France, writes, "One of my responsibilities here has been to make me rapidly acquainted with the Scotsmen. There are no troops like them. To see a Highland regiment go by with the pipes skirling and the hawky lads swinging along together, gives one an electric thrill. Many a Maclean Watt to me if I were a Scotsman, I think I would shoot myself in pure chagrin. Our Highland regiments have suffered very badly. Naturally they are always sent where things are hottest. Yesterday Watt sent a battalion of Gordons, mostly Balmuccies, newly landed. He spoke to the sergeant, who remarked, 'Aye, I've a hunch they'll be here; giv' us a wee brennie at the Germans, we'll gie them a fleg.'"

### OFFICERS' ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

Two British officers—Second Lieutenant R. F. Gore Browne, R.F.A., and Lieutenant Gillespie, Gordon Highlanders, were taken prisoners in January and taken to Litz. Through the kindness of a German officer, it has been reported to their families that they attempted to escape by jumping off the wall of the fortress at its highest point. The drop was some 45 ft. or 50 ft. Lieutenant Gore Browne jumped first and broke his leg. Lieutenant Gillespie then jumped and was unhurt, but with great self-sacrifice stayed with his friend till both were recaptured. Lieutenant Gillespie is a tall, powerful young man; and was at one time head boy and Rugby and cricket captain of Loretto School. His home is now in Victoria, British Columbia, and he came to this country to enlist when the war broke out. He was captured by the Germans on January 9, when, according to Lieutenant Gore Browne, a son of Sir Frank Gore Browne, the well-known R.C.

# COMPANY MEETINGS.

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

### Thirty-Seventh Annual Meeting.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of this company was held this morning at the offices of the General Agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Hon. Mr. David Landale, president, and Messrs. C.M.G. Rom, Mr. E. Shollin, Mr. F. Maigland, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr. G. W. Barton (consulting committee), Mr. C. W. Bennett (secretary), Messrs. R. D. Beth, F. C. Hall, Choo Si Sien, C. D. Dawson, F. M. de Graa, Ho Fook, L. N. Lo, A. J. P. Pomfret, A. Rodger, Lo Chong Shui, J. Patterson, R. Sutherland, L. A. P. Lieta, T. H. Hornby, M. A. Razack, J. McCubbin, A. P. Arnall, H. C. Macdonald, H. Perry Smith, W. F. Vetter, and S. C. Small.

The Chairman said—The past year opened under very unfavourable conditions owing to the unsettled state of trading conditions in China during the first few months, and the demand for our sugar was further curtailed by the large stocks of Java and Japanese white sugar which had accumulated from the previous year. The dumping of large quantities of Japanese refined sugar at a very low price also proved a very serious handicap to the profitable working of the refinery. You must remember that the Japanese refiners have a protected market in which to sell their production at a profit which enables them to dump their surplus stocks in China at cheap prices and so long as the Japanese consumer is content to go on paying relatively a very high price for his sugar these conditions are likely to continue. During the first few months of the year the refinery was kept working at about half its capacity which was afterwards slightly increased but the first six months showed a very heavy loss in working account. The price of Java raw sugar was fairly steady during January months of the year, but dull trade and the enormous stocks of Java sugar in June, and is the market price received from London indicated a further drop in price which was not to be expected. But the whole aspect of the sugar industry was changed by the outbreak of hostilities. The German, Austrian and Russian surplus production could not be marketed, and the enormous purchases of other sugar by Great Britain and of an almost equal quantity by the United States, and by the fact that by sufficient supplies before the heavy rise took place, which together with our previous purchases carried us on for 6 months. During the latter part of the year we were able to improve our position by sales in some of our markets but the rise in the Shanghai-Hongkong rate of exchange caused us to be common with other Hongkong companies trading with the North Sea and to suffer a loss on this account and the year closed with the unsatisfactory result disclosed in the accounts. On the 31st December we had considerable supplies of raw sugar in stock and "to arrive," that had appreciated in value, and during the year we have been able to make some progress towards clearing off the debit balance in the accounts. The European War has hitherto been unable to successfully counteract the effect of the sugar market, and we shall do our utmost to maintain the footing we have gained. Refined sugar continues in fairly good demand, and immediate prospects are fairly satisfactory. It must be remembered, however, that at the present time the price of sugar is not great and when the price of refined will keep at to-day's high level when this year's crops become available in July is purely a matter of speculation and depends very largely upon the state of affairs in Europe at the end of this summer. I would like therefore to warn shareholders against any exaggerated ideas of profit making as things present themselves to-day. The property and plant of the refinery have been maintained efficiently, but it is highly essential that when funds are available we should take steps to bring all departments up to date to enable us to cope with the extremely keen competition now encountered. In this connection we may mention that we have ordered a new set of boilers and it is anticipated that these will assist towards more economical cost of production. The sale of the Bowring property has been completed, and the surplus of \$42,257.61 over the book value, together with proceeds of sale of old mill plant \$4,333.72 have been utilised for writing down the value of our East Point machinery.

The report and accounts, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Sir Paul Chater, were adopted.

The members of the consulting committee were re-elected, on the motion of Mr. Hornby, seconded by Mr. McCubbin.

On the proposition of Mr. McCubbin, seconded by Mr. Lo Chong Shui, Messrs. H. Perry Smith and A. R. Lowe were re-appointed auditors.

## LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

### Thirty-Third Annual Meeting.

The thirty-third ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., was held to-day at the offices of the general agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Those present were Hon. Mr. D. Landale (chairman), Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar and G. W. Barton (consulting committee), Messrs. A. J. P. Pomfret, G. A. Tidale, F. H. Bonar, W. Woodhead, R. D. P. Beth, L. N. Lo, and Choo Si Sien.

The Chairman said: During the first half of the year the competition of American Refined Sugar in the Philippines was extremely severe, but the Refinery managed to hold its own with a small profit. With the outbreak of the European War, however, conditions as regards sugar improved considerably and enabled us to show a more encouraging result. It was found imperative to sink in order to secure an adequate supply of water. It has also been necessary to make sundry additions and renewals to the plant and machinery, and these items have been charged to Property account. You are double sure that some of the machinery of the refinery is somewhat out of date, and we took the opportunity of the visit of a travelling representative of a large firm of engineers to have the plant overhauled. To bring the installation up to date would mean an outlay of about \$15,000, but owing to the recent sale of the Company's finance, and the prospects of its refining scope, we cannot see our way to sanction such an expenditure.

The report and accounts, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Sir Paul Chater, were adopted.

The members of the consulting committee were re-elected, on the motion of Mr. Hornby, seconded by Mr. McCubbin.

On the proposition of Mr. McCubbin, seconded by Mr. Lo Chong Shui, Messrs. H. Perry Smith and A. R. Lowe were re-appointed auditors.

## ALLEGED FRAUDS ON HOTELS.

### CASTLEMAINE ACQUITTED.

Additional evidence of obtaining credit by false pretences against F. C. Castlemaire was taken this morning in Mr. Wood's Court. Evidence was called testifying to defendants having resided at the Carlton, St. James, and Nomura Hotels.

Mr. D. E. Owen, the managing proprietor of the Carlton Hotel, said that defendant came to his hotel on the 5th inst. and asked for a room to share with a friend. Witness gave him a room and asked for payment in advance. Defendant said he would pay on the day following. The next day witness asked him for the money and he said "I will surely pay on Sunday." On Sunday witness made another application for the money and defendant said he would pay in the afternoon. Then defendant left owing \$10.50. Defendant shared a room with a friend who paid his own share. The manager of the Stag Hotel gave evidence to the effect that defendant brought with him one piece of luggage. He left owing \$24.00. The luggage contained mostly dirty clothing. The Japanese manager of the Tokio Hotel said that defendant hired a room and resided for a fortnight. He was repeatedly asked for payment and said he was expecting money. He told witness that money was coming to him from Shanghai. He also intimated to witness he was leaving and would pay when he received the money. Defendant left behind three baskets containing two clothes covered with paper. Another basket contained a tepee, an engineer's summer hat, the other was empty. Mr. Hind, prosecuting, addressed the Magistrate on the charge of obtaining credit with regard to the alleged box of pearls, on the strength of which he was allowed credit. Mr. Hind said there was undoubtedly a continuing pretence of the pearls, being in the box. It was a case where defendant had practised living in the manner he had previously been doing. Castlemaire, in the witness box, said that he was a pearl fisher engaged in the Philippines. He came to Hongkong 15 years ago, and had only passed through once since. That was in 1910. He came to Hongkong last year to dispose of a certain quantity of pearl-shell and pearls which he had on hand at the Philippines and he brought samples with him. He stayed at Victoria House where he paid his accounts and left to go to the Astor House Hotel at the direct invitation of Mr. Choppard. Certain arrangements were made whereby he remained at the rate of \$4 a day and \$7 a day for himself and wife. At that time his wife had not come to Hongkong. When he arrived at the Astor House he had with him personal effects to the estimated value of at least \$300. He deposited in the safe at the hotel a box containing \$2,400 in Philippine notes, about \$15 gold and a certain quantity of pearls, 19 to be exact, and worth at least \$1,000. He dealt exclusively with Chinese in Aioy and Fokien who had branches in the Philippines. At Hongkong he only dealt with people to whom his shroff introduced him. Asked where his shroff stayed, the defendant answered that this was one of the Chinese clubs, but he always came to the defendant at his hotel. They discussed business with Chinese at various tea houses, and at restaurants at West Point.

Mr. Wood: Do you know the names of any of the Chinese in Hongkong with whom you have done business? Castlemaire replied that he might know their English names, but he had never gone to a jewellers shop, all business was discussed at tea shops through his interpreter, who was a partner with a Chinese firm in the Philippines. Defendant went on to declare that he was not asked for payment in the Astor House Hotel until the middle of August. He had a bill presented to him at the end of July, but he took no notice of it. During the time that he was there he had access to the box, and he took things out. The pearls were sent away as samples and some were put aboard the steamer, "Kliet," and he, so far, was unable to say what had become of them. He had sold some in the Colony, but he did not know to whom and he received about \$300.

Mr. Ruse, continuing the examination, asked the defendant what became of the money. The defendant replied that a man of his position had to entertain and give dinner parties to prospective buyers. Business in July was very good but it showed a falling away at the beginning of August. He thought he would have

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# To-day's Advertisements

## NOTICE.

### Transfer of Dealership for REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS.

We beg to announce that Messrs. Siemens & Co., in liquidation, will now discontinue the handling of Remington Typewriters and supplies, and that from this date we have appointed Messrs. Mustard & Co., Hongkong, as exclusive Remington dealers for Hongkong and South China.

Messrs. Mustard & Co., have for many years acted, and are still acting, as Remington dealers for North China with their Office in Shanghai, and in extending their dealership to South China, we give our customers the benefit of being able to draw from local stocks which will be carried at all important points.

Messrs. Mustard & Co., will shortly open an Office and Showroom in Hongkong for the sale of REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS and typewriter supplies, with staff who will give their undivided attention to the typewriter business.

All contracts for the sale of Typewriters and for typewriter repairs entered into by Messrs. Siemens & Co., will be duly carried out by Messrs. Mustard & Co. Announcement of the location of the new Remington Office will shortly be made. The present address of the new dealers is:—

Messrs. MUSTARD & Co., c/o BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd. 18, BANK BUILDINGS. HONGKONG. Telephone 355. REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, New York.

Hongkong, March 23, 1915.

## HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 2410/2415 for 10 and 25 shares respectively, numbered 12739/12748 and 30553/30562 inclusive, standing in the Register in the joint names of George Andrew Hastings and John Richard Caralake, Solicitors, Liverpool & Birmingham, having been lost or destroyed, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said certificates be produced at the Office of the Company, Queen's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, before the 31st April, 1915, new certificates for the said shares will be issued and the old certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

GEO. A. CALDWELL, Secretary. Hongkong, March 24, 1915.

## 'BEN' LINE OF STEAMERS.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

### FROM MIDDLESBROUGH LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship BENVOULICH, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at the risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd., and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st instant, will be subject to sale. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th April, or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st instant, at 11 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, March 24, 1915.

(Continued on page 4.)

# KIRIN BEER.

THE MOST POPULAR BEER. IN THE FAR EAST.

SOLE AGENTS

Gande, Price & Co., Ltd., 6 Queen's Road Central.

Tel. No. 185. HONGKONG.







## SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

## MARSEILLES &amp; LONDON, TO AUSTRALIA, via MANILA.

Connecting Steamer	Leaves	Leaves	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due at
Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama	Yokohama
Yokohama	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Yokohama	Mar. 29	Mar. 30
Yokohama	Mar. 18	Mar. 25	Yokohama	Mar. 31	Apr. 1
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Yokohama	Jun. 4	Jun. 11	Yokohama	Jun. 17	Jun. 18
Yokohama	Jun. 7	Jun. 14	Yokohama	Jun. 20	Jun. 21
Yokohama	Jun. 10	Jun. 17	Yokohama	Jun. 23	Jun. 24
Yokohama	Jun. 13	Jun. 20	Yokohama	Jun. 26	Jun. 27
Yokohama	Jun. 16	Jun. 23	Yokohama	Jun. 29	Jul. 1
Yokohama	Jun. 19	Jun. 26	Yokohama	Jul. 2	Jul. 3
Yokohama	Jun. 22	Jun. 29	Yokohama	Jul. 5	Jul. 6
Yokohama	Jun. 25	Jul. 2	Yokohama	Jul. 8	Jul. 9
Yokohama	Jun. 28	Jul. 5	Yokohama	Jul. 11	Jul. 12
Yokohama	Jul. 1	Jul. 8	Yokohama	Jul. 14	Jul. 15
Yokohama	Jul. 4	Jul. 11	Yokohama	Jul. 17	Jul. 18
Yokohama	Jul. 7	Jul. 14	Yokohama	Jul. 20	Jul. 21
Yokohama	Jul. 10	Jul. 17	Yokohama	Jul. 23	Jul. 24
Yokohama	Jul. 13	Jul. 20	Yokohama	Jul. 26	Jul. 27
Yokohama	Jul. 16	Jul. 23	Yokohama	Jul. 29	Jul. 30
Yokohama	Jul. 19	Jul. 26	Yokohama	Aug. 1	Aug. 2
Yokohama	Jul. 22	Jul. 29	Yokohama	Aug. 4	Aug. 5
Yokohama	Jul. 25	Aug. 1	Yokohama	Aug. 7	Aug. 8
Yokohama	Jul. 28	Aug. 4	Yokohama	Aug. 10	Aug. 11
Yokohama	Jul. 31	Aug. 7	Yokohama	Aug. 13	Aug. 14
Yokohama	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	Yokohama	Aug. 16	Aug. 17
Yokohama	Aug. 6	Aug. 13	Yokohama	Aug. 19	Aug. 20
Yokohama	Aug. 9	Aug. 16	Yokohama	Aug. 22	Aug. 23
Yokohama	Aug. 12	Aug. 19	Yokohama	Aug. 25	Aug. 26
Yokohama	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Yokohama	Aug. 28	Aug. 29
Yokohama	Aug. 18	Aug. 25	Yokohama	Aug. 31	Sep. 1
Yokohama	Aug. 21	Aug. 28	Yokohama	Sep. 3	Sep. 4
Yokohama	Aug. 24	Aug. 31	Yokohama	Sep. 6	Sep. 7
Yokohama	Aug. 27	Sep. 3	Yokohama	Sep. 9	Sep. 10
Yokohama	Aug. 30	Sep. 6	Yokohama	Sep. 12	Sep. 13
Yokohama	Sep. 2	Sep. 9	Yokohama	Sep. 15	Sep. 16
Yokohama	Sep. 5	Sep. 12	Yokohama	Sep. 18	Sep. 19
Yokohama	Sep. 8	Sep. 15	Yokohama	Sep. 21	Sep. 22
Yokohama	Sep. 11	Sep. 18	Yokohama	Sep. 24	Sep. 25
Yokohama	Sep. 14	Sep. 21	Yokohama	Sep. 27	Sep. 28
Yokohama	Sep. 17	Sep. 24	Yokohama	Sep. 30	Oct. 1
Yokohama	Sep. 20	Sep. 27	Yokohama	Oct. 3	Oct. 4
Yokohama	Sep. 23	Sep. 30	Yokohama	Oct. 6	Oct. 7
Yokohama	Sep. 26	Oct. 3	Yokohama	Oct. 9	Oct. 10
Yokohama	Sep. 29	Oct. 6	Yokohama	Oct. 12	Oct. 13
Yokohama	Oct. 2	Oct. 9	Yokohama	Oct. 15	Oct. 16
Yokohama	Oct. 5	Oct. 12	Yokohama	Oct. 18	Oct. 19
Yokohama	Oct. 8	Oct. 15	Yokohama	Oct. 21	Oct. 22
Yokohama	Oct. 11	Oct. 1			



## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Oriental*, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Sunday, the 21st March, and is expected to arrive here on Thursday, the 25th March.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Manchuria* sailed from Yokohama on Friday, March 19th, via Manila for Hongkong. The mail-bags have been transferred to the s.s. *Tamara Maru* of the N. Y. K. Line, which is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 25th March.

## Other Passes.

The s.s. *Sanjula* sailed from Calcutta on the 21st March, and may be expected here on or about the 25th March.

The s.s. *Umaria* from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 19th March, and may be expected here on or about the 25th March.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. *Changsha* left Port Darwin on the 14th March, for this port via Philippine Ports, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 25th March.

The Barber Line s.s. *Boston Castle* left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 22nd January, and is therefore expected to arrive here about the beginning of April.

## Latest arrivals.

The s.s. *Empire* from Sydney, A.C. left Manila for this port on the 23rd March, at 7 p.m. and may be expected to arrive here on the 25th March, at daylight.

The s.s. *Ernest Simons* with the French Mail, is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 25th March.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Commencing on Saturday, the 27th inst., a Mail for Canton will be closed at the G.P.O. every Saturday at 6 p.m.

The s.s. *Nubia*, with the Mail from London (via Siberia) of Saturday, the 27th Feb., is due to arrive here on Thursday, the 25th Mar.

The s.s. *Tamara Maru* with the American Mail *Manchuria* is scheduled to arrive here on Sunday, the 28th inst.

## Mails will close for:-

**HONGKONG & PEKING.**  
Per *Wanchow*, at 9 a.m., on Thursday, the 25th Mar.  
Per *Suez Maru*, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 25th Mar.  
**SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.**  
Per *Wanchow*, at 3 p.m., on Thursday, the 25th Mar.  
**SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA (Europe via Siberia).**  
Per *Wanchow*, at 5 p.m., on Thursday, the 25th Mar. Lettered 9 a.m., on Friday, the 26th.  
[Tientsin-Peking Railway Shanghai British P.O. on Monday, 29th Mar.]

## HAIKONG.

Per *Suez Maru*, at 9 a.m., on Friday, the 26th Mar.

## WEIHAIWEI &amp; TIENTSIN.

Per *Wanchow*, at 10 a.m., on Friday, the 26th Mar.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; KOCHOOW.

Per *Wanchow*, at noon, on Friday, the 26th Mar.

## SHANGHAI &amp; NORTH CHINA.

Per *Wanchow*, at 4 p.m., on Friday, the 26th Mar.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, JAPAN Via NAGASAKI &amp; SEATTLE.

Per *Wanchow*, at 11 a.m., on Saturday, the 27th Mar.

## SHANGHAI &amp; NORTH CHINA.

Per *Wanchow*, at 3 p.m., on Saturday, the 27th Mar.

## Tientsin-Peking Service Shanghai British P.O. Thursday, 1st April.

Per *Wanchow*, at 4 p.m., on Saturday, the 27th Mar.

## APHONG.

Per *Wanchow*, at 4 p.m., on Saturday, the 27th Mar.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FORMOSA Via TAMPUL.

Per *Wanchow*, at 11 a.m., on Monday, the 29th Mar.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; KOCHOOW.

Per *Wanchow*, at noon, on Tuesday, the 30th Mar.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, JAPAN Via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA, &amp; UNITED KINGDOM Via CANADA.

Per *Wanchow*, at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, the 30th Mar.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Per *Wanchow*, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the 30th Mar.

## SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN Via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, &amp; UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA &amp; CANADA Via SAN FRANCISCO &amp; UNITED KINGDOM Via CANADA.

Per *Wanchow*, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 25th Mar.

Letters at 11 a.m.

[Tientsin-Peking Service Shanghai British P.O. Monday, 29th Mar.]

## STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT &amp; EUROPE.

Per *Wanchow*, on Friday, the 26th Mar.

Printed Matter and Samples at 10 a.m.

Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.30 a.m.

Letters 11.00 a.m.

Letters posted in all the Philatelic Boxes in time for this clearance will be included in this clearance mail.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, the 25th Mar., at 5 p.m.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, JAPAN Via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, U.S.A., SOUTH AMERICA &amp; CANADA Via SAN FRANCISCO &amp; UNITED KINGDOM Via CANADA.

Per *Wanchow*, at 10 a.m., on Tuesday, the 30th Mar.

Letters at 11 a.m., on Tuesday, the 30th Mar.

## To-day's Advertisements

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

## SATURDAY,

the 27th March, 1915, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A SET OF EIGHT LAWN BOWLS WITH 3 JACKS IN CASE (PRACTICALLY NEW).  
TERMS:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 24, 1915. 263

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

## SATURDAY,

the 27th March, 1915, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and Sundries, Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.  
TERMS:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 24, 1915. 262

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

## MONDAY,

the 29th March, 1915, at 2.30 p.m., No. 11, Kowloon Terrace, Kowloon. PIANO BY ARTHUR ALLISON & CO., LONDON, IN GOOD CONDITION.  
TERMS:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 24, 1915. 264

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

## TUESDAY,

the 30th March 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c., &c. As follows:—  
TEAKWOOD:—Drawing Room Suites, Chest-of-drawers and Chairs (new), Bed-room Suites, Dining Room Furniture, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, &c., Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., &c.  
BLACKWOOD:—Cabinets, Chairs, Flower Stands, Brackets, Marble-top Tables, Card Tables, Stools, Photo Frames, &c.  
Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Dinner and Dessert Services, Outlets, Cooking Stoves, Carpets and Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, Fender and Fire Brackets, Glass and E.P. Ware, Electric Reading Lamps.  
Catalogue will be issued.  
TERMS:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, March 24, 1915. 265

## HOTELS

## KINGSCLEERE HOTEL, HONGKONG.

UNRIVALED position in the Hill district, overlooking the Botanical Gardens and facing the Harbour. Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously fitted Bathrooms. Telephones and Electric Fans.  
Telephones in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms throughout.  
Telephone No. 1122.  
Cable Address: "Kingscleere."  
A.B.C. Code 5th Ed.  
Hongkong September 1, 1908. 128

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Central Location.  
A. ELECTRIC TRAM Pass Entrance.  
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.  
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings.  
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
Best of Food and Service.  
Telephone 373.  
Manager: FRANK L. COOK.  
[THE ALEXANDRA CAFE, Canton to Boston, if required, for Broad Cakes, Confectionery, Meals with Wine & Liquors.]

## TO LET.

NO. 59, The Peak (G. Cameron Villa).  
ROGATE, Austin Road, Kowloon.  
ROOMS suitable for Offices on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.  
No. 2 DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51 Peak.  
[UNFURNISHED].  
[ELANDONAN] No. 54 Mount Kellett Road, 5 rooms unfurnished.  
No. 1 GOUGH HILL, No. 100 The Peak, furnished or unfurnished from 1st April, 1915.  
Apply to  
LINDSEY & DAVIS.  
Hongkong, March 23, 1915. 1027

## TO LET.

HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1914. 128

## TO LET.

FROM 1st April, 1915, EUROPEAN HOUSE, 10, Kennedy Road.  
Apply—  
YOUNG, HEE,  
12, Queen's Road, Central.  
Hongkong, March 15, 1915. 938

## TO LET.

FLAT in Queen's Gardens.  
Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.  
Hongkong, March 17, 1915. 242

## TO LET.

THE PEAK. THE KENNELS.  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, Oct. 8, 1914. 1074

## TO LET.

## TO LET.

LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with Verandah, at moderate price. Immediate possession.  
Apply—  
No. 7, Upper Mosque Terrace.  
Hongkong, February 26, 1915. 179

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, the PEAK. From 1st May next. For further particulars, apply to—  
PALMER & TURNER, Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.  
Hongkong, Jan. 30, 1915. 68

## TO LET.

HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1914. 128

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THE PEAK. THE KENNELS.  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, Oct. 8, 1914. 1074

## TO LET.

NO. 9, QUEEN'S GARDENS, 1st April.  
No. 8, STEWART TERRACE, Peak; 1st May; furnished or unfurnished.  
Apply to—  
DENISON, RAM & GIBBS.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1915. 211

## TO LET.

NO. 2, "ROSE TERRACE" Netherton Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1915. 243

## TO LET.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.  
GO DOWN, No. 9 Ice House Street.  
OFFICES facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, Feb. 11, 1915. 940

## TO LET.

HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.  
1 HILLSIDE, 10, The Peak.  
GODOWN'S NEW PRY, Kennedy Town.  
GODOWN'S at Wanchow.  
25, WONGNEIGHBOUR Road.  
Apply.  
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1915. 940

## TO LET.

HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.  
1 HILLSIDE, 10, The Peak.  
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GODOWN'S at Wanchow.  
25, WONGNEIGHBOUR Road.  
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HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1915. 940

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Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1915. 940

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HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1915. 940

## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

March 23.  
*Hercules*, Norwegian steamer, 2,430, R. Wilhelmsson, Chinwangtao Mar. 16, Coal.  
—DODWELL & Co., Ltd.  
*Denavongse*, British steamer, 1,047, C. W. Skerrett, Saigon March 18, General.—CUNARD.

## March 24.

*Tokyo*, Chinese ship, 1,240, Westerland, Shanghai Mar. 20, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.  
*Tokyo*, British ship, 877, W. McClure, Hoihow Mar. 22, General, Figs and Cattle.—J. L. L. & Co., Ltd.  
*Yingchow*, British steamer, 1,228, F. L. Jones, Shanghai March 19, and Amoy 22, General.—BURMESE & SWINE.

*Benzoni*, British ship, 3,160, F. Smith, London and Singapore Mar. 17, General.—G. H. L. & Co.  
*Tosa Maru*, Japanese steamer, 3,010, S. Takano, Moji March 18, General.—N. Y. K.

*Doi Maru*, Japanese steamer, 840, S. Sakuragi, Yamaguchi, via Amoy and Swatow March 23, General.—O. S. K.  
*Sawa Maru*, Japanese ship, 10,927, T. Maru, Yokohama and Shanghai March 21, General.—N. Y. K.

*Heilun*, British steamer, 1,133, J. W. Evans, Swatow March 23, General.—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.  
*Luchow*, British ship, from Canton.

## DEPARTURES.

March 24.  
*City of Corinth*, for Kowloon and London.  
*Rumi Maru*, for Full.  
*Shing Ping*, for Kowloon.  
*Boysen*, for Hainan.  
*Rangoon Maru*, for Singapore & Bombay.  
*Tungshan*, for Canton.  
*Nampan*, for Singapore and Calcutta.  
*Yingchow*, for Canton.

## CLEARED.

*Prometheus*, for Bangkok.  
*Tosa Maru*, for Singapore and Calcutta.  
*Fuxing*, for Saigon.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
Per *Taihai*, from Shanghai, Mr and Mrs Hall.  
Per *Haitan*, from Swatow, Mr F. E. McHugh, Mr A. D. Barlow, Sister Marquerite, Mrs C. F. de Cruz, Mrs R. M. de Cruz, Miss E. Little.

DEPARTED.  
Per *Shi Maru*, for Seattle, &c., Mr W. H. Smith, Mr H. J. Maudling, Mr E. W. Adams, Mr F. Motte, Mrs Clarkson and children, Mr K. S. White, Mrs H. E. Moffat and child, Miss H. E. Moffat, Mr L. C. Looock, Mr J. J. Looock, Mr L. C. Looock, Mrs A. L. Green, Miss P. Goldstein.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Tokyo* from Hoihow reports: Light to moderate breeze, overcast and rainy weather approaching port.  
The British steamer *Benzoni* from Singapore reports: Fresh N.E. monsoon all passing.

The British steamer *Haitan* from Swatow reports: Strong W. wind to moderate gale from E.N.E. with rough sea and heavy rain squalls.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per P. & O. steamer *Morocco*, from London Feb. 20, Mr and Mrs Burr, Mr J. Dobson, Mrs Rose and child, Mrs Rymor, Mr S. O. Northcott.  
Per N. Y. K. steamer *Myazaki Maru*, from London Feb. 20, Mr and Mrs Hance and child, Mr and Mrs Samples and child, Mrs Hall and Mr Hall, jun., and Master Hall, Mr J. P.

Per N. Y. K. s.s. *Kiama Maru*, from London Feb. 27, Mr G. H. Rowe, Mr N. H. Schugart.  
Per P. & O. steamer *Malaya*, from London Feb. 20, Mr and Mrs Warren, Mr G. M. Young, Miss J. Bushell, Mr H. P. White, Mr R. Aiken.  
Per P. & O. steamer *Norona*, from London March 6, Mr D. Myer, Mrs Hunter.  
Per P. & O. s.s. *Nagoya*, from London March 20, Mr D. Myer, Mrs Hunter, Mr and Mrs A. R. Taylor and 2 children, Mr and Mrs P. P. Phillips, Mr S. Logan, Mr H. B. Phillips, Mr M. Murphy.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Volcan*, from London March 20, Mr J. O. Oswald, Mr A. E. Martin.  
Per N. Y. K. s.s. *Fushimi Maru*, from London March 13, Miss Dacie, Miss Pettit, Mr and Mrs A. W. Heron and 2 children.

## HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the Nautical Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-9-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Tarn which has been found to be a few inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamport Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 6 inches to the height given in the table.

March 23th to 31st, 1915.

Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during  
years 1887-8-9.

A zero of the table corresponds with  
zero of the sounding in the Admiralty  
which has been found to be 4 feet  
below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tides  
at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3  
inches, and on the gauge at Lamont  
Aberdeen, add 10 feet 6 inches to  
height given in the table.